

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI  
JACKSON DIVISION

CLEVELAND LLOYD

PLAINTIFF

V.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:09CV348 DPJ-JCS

WALTER H. GIBBS, TAYLOR GIBBS

DEFENDANTS

ORDER

Plaintiff Cleveland Lloyd, a Mississippi resident, filed this land dispute action against Defendants Walter H. Gibbs and Taylor Gibbs, also Mississippi residents, asking the Court to order Walter H. Gibbs to “turn over my deed.” Complaint at 2. Plaintiff alleges that both the “Federal Court and Chancery Court have ordered [Walter H. Gibbs] to turn over my deed, but he has refused to do so.” Complaint at 1.

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction and “must presume that a suit lies outside of this limited jurisdiction, and the burden of establishing federal jurisdiction rests on the party seeking the federal forum.” *Howery v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 243 F.3d 912, 916 (5th Cir. 2001); U.S. Const., art. III, § 2. Federal courts have a continuing obligation to examine the basis for their jurisdiction, and the issue may be raised by the parties, or the court *sua sponte*, at any time. *MCG, Inc. v. Great W. Energy Corp.*, 896 F.2d 170, 173 (5th Cir. 1990).

On the Civil Cover Sheet, Plaintiff marked “Federal Question” as the basis for jurisdiction in this Court. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (“The district court shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.”). Plaintiff attached numerous documents to his Complaint, including filings in an action

before the Bankruptcy Court. Title 28 U.S.C. § 1334 (b) provides that district courts have original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under the Bankruptcy Code or arising in or related to cases under the Bankruptcy Code.

The United States Bankruptcy Court Final Report and Account, which is attached to Plaintiff's Complaint, reflects that Plaintiff was to pay Walter H. Gibbs \$5,000. This payment is classified as "Direct Pay," which means it was not paid through the trustee, thus it was a payment outside the bankruptcy plan.<sup>1</sup> The Bankruptcy Court case was closed by order dated January 30, 2008. In short, the debt and land dispute which forms the basis of Plaintiff's Complaint was not part of the bankruptcy plan, and accordingly, this action is not arising in or related to the bankruptcy action. No other grounds for federal question jurisdiction are apparent from the Complaint. In addition, as all the parties are Mississippi residents, diversity of citizenship is lacking. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Court also notes that an agreed order dated May 3, 2006, which was not attached to Plaintiff's Complaint but is part of the bankruptcy court record, provides that several matters must be attended to by Plaintiff prior to transfer of the deed, including the \$5,000 payment, a survey of the property at Plaintiff's expense, and removal of "debris and equipment" from Gibbs' adjacent property by Plaintiff. The order also provides that Plaintiff and Walter H. Gibbs must agree upon the actual location of the property to be conveyed.

<sup>2</sup> Also attached to Plaintiff's motion to dismiss (which he later withdrew) is an Agreed Judgment entered by the Chancery Court of Hinds County, Mississippi on November 5, 2002. In this judgment, the Chancellor ordered Plaintiff to pay \$5,000 in exchange for a three (3) acre parcel of land. Assuming this judgment relates to the same property which is the subject of this suit, the Court may also be precluded from hearing this action under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. *See Weekly v. Morrow*, 204 F.3d 613, 615 (5th Cir. 2000) (discussing the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine, which provides that "federal district courts, as courts of original jurisdiction, lack appellate jurisdiction to review, modify, or nullify final orders of state courts") (citations omitted).

Accordingly, the Court finds that this action should be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

**SO ORDERED AND ADJUDGED** this the 28<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2009.

s/ Daniel P. Jordan III  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE